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FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

AND STATISTICS

OF MARYLAND

1937

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FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner

of Labor and Statistics

of Maryland

1937

A. STENGLE MARINE
Commissioner



16 West Saratoga Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Press of
King Bros., Inc.
Baltimore, Md.

Gift

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

HARRY W. NICE,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

Sir:

Pursuant to the requirements of the statute creating this Department, I have the honor to submit herewith the forty-sixth annual report of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics for the year 1937.

I take this opportunity to extend to you, on behalf of the Department, thanks and appreciation for the splendid cooperation and valuable assistance you have rendered in the various problems which have arisen in the administration of the duties of this Department.

A. STENGLE MARINE,

Commissioner.

Baltimore, Maryland, July 25, 1938.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We gratefully acknowledge the invaluable aid of Remington Rand, Inc., the Monroe, Friden, and Marchant Calculating Machine Companies and other business equipment and supply houses in providing office equipment and supplies in emergency and regular work. Because of a limited budget, this office is not able to operate without the help of such interested groups and individuals.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND STATISTICS
MARYLAND

This is the forty-sixth annual report of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics and covers the activities of the department during the year 1937.

The particular duties of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics are as follows:

1. To insure compliance with the Labor Laws in just, speedy, and practical ways.
2. To maintain a conciliation service for the convenience of employers and employees in the settlement of labor controversies.
3. To improve industrial relations.
4. To maintain a bureau of general information insofar as is possible.
5. To collect and publish statistics concerning labor and industry in the State.

This report is divided into sections or parts each pertaining to the activities of the several divisions. A brief synopsis of the duties of the various divisions follows:

Division of Conciliation.—This division is called upon to effect agreement between employer and employees in the event of labor disputes and to attempt to avoid resort to lockouts, boycotts, and other discrimination, legal or otherwise, arising out of such controversies.

Division of Statistics.—The duties of this division are to compile and furnish all statistical data needed by this department in the performance of its duties and in its annual report; to furnish also statistical data to all government agencies, labor organizations, employers, schools, and individuals when their requests are reasonable; to maintain a current monthly survey of employment and payrolls in the State.

Children's Division.—Regulation of children in industry is the duty of this division by issuance of employment certificates in compliance with the child labor laws of Maryland; by sup-

ervision and issuance of licenses to newsboys and street traders; by issuance of theatre permits to children in compliance with the law. In connection with this division, and also in compliance with the law, a medical service is maintained for the protection of children entering industry in the State of Maryland.

Division of Industrial Inspection.—Upon this division falls the responsibility of enforcing the labor laws of Maryland. Its duties are manifold and include the inspection of all types of industrial establishments for sanitation, safety, working conditions, hours of women, child labor, and rules and regulations for compliance with federal laws. It issues licenses for home work and workshops. It investigates all complaints and must issue all correction orders and follow-up orders. The policy of this division in the past year has been to devote more attention to places which have possible hazards to life and limb and violations of the labor laws, than to those establishments in which these conditions seldom prevail.

Division of Boiler Inspection.—This division carries out the rules and regulations of the Board of Boiler Rules; enforces the law concerning the inspection of boilers and the issuance of certificates of inspection of boilers in order to insure greater safety of such equipment.

Bureau of Mines.—This Bureau is a separate department under the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics and is charged with the execution and enforcement of all laws concerning bituminous coal mines in the State.

After a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee of the 1937 Session of the General Assembly of Maryland on the budget submitted by this office, the Finance Committee recommended that our request for an industrial inspector for Western Maryland and a telephone operator for the Baltimore office be granted, effective October 1, 1937. Up to this time, it was not possible to maintain a resident inspector in the western part of the State. This proved a serious handicap. Competent work in this field in that part of the State, which is largely industrial, should result in great benefit to worker and employer alike. A telephone operator in the Baltimore office facilitates the work of the office and makes possible efficient communication both inter-office and outside.

Fee Charging Employment Agencies

Late in 1937 the Commissioner of State Employment and Registration called upon this office for the services of inspectors in administering the law which regulates the activities of fee charging employment agencies. This law was passed

by the General Assembly, 1935 session, and gives to the Commissioner of State Employment and Registration the authority to regulate fee charging employment agencies. It also authorizes him to issue licenses for such agencies and requisition the State Comptroller on license funds for expenses such as "salaries and other legitimate expenses". Up to this time this work was done by an employee of the office of the Commissioner of State Employment and Registration.

The Commissioner of Labor and Statistics agreed to supply inspectors to undertake the Baltimore inspections of these agencies made necessary by the passage of this Act. At first it was thought that the inspections could be conducted along with the regular industrial inspection work of this department but later experience proved that this was not a good working arrangement. There are at this writing 64 fee charging employment agencies in Baltimore which must be inspected every two months. With checking complaints and necessary reinspection, the number of inspections is considerably higher than the number of agencies. Twenty man-days each month are devoted to the inspection of these establishments by this department.

This loaned time is preventing the State Department of Labor from carrying out to the fullest extent the duties of industrial inspection imposed upon it by law and is creating a serious problem in this department. An arrangement whereby the license fees would pay the expenses of a regular part time employment agency inspector, rather than the borrowing of inspectors (the present plan), would be more desirable. We suggest that this plan be incorporated into the law at the 1939 Session of the General Assembly.

Cooperation with the Federal Government— Walsh-Healey Act

In connection with the Walsh-Healey Act passed by the 1936 Session of Congress, which regulates wages, hours, and working conditions in firms under contract to the United States or District of Columbia governments, the Secretary of Labor late in 1936 requested the cooperation of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics in checking on the working conditions in all establishments in Maryland furnishing materials, supplies, articles, and equipment to any agency of the United States or District of Columbia governments in any amount exceeding \$10,000. This office was glad to cooperate.

A bulletin of all contracts awarded by these governments is issued weekly and investigations of the Maryland firms

are conducted by this office with especial reference to the following questions suggested by the United States Division of Public Contracts:

1. Do these factories adhere to the 8-hour day and 40-hour week provisions with an overtime rate of pay of one and one-half times the basic hourly rate or piece rate, in so far as work on government contracts is concerned?

2. Do these factories refrain from employing boys under sixteen years of age and girls under eighteen years of age and convict labor in so far as work on government contracts is concerned?

3. Do these factories comply with the State law in regard to sanitary and safety standards?

Reports of investigations are made regularly to the Washington office. Our experience in the year 1937 leads us to believe that these regulations are explicitly carried out in all firms working under government contracts. Compliance with the United States and Maryland regulations was found in every case.

Industrial Directory

It was possible in 1937 to complete plans for the Directory of Maryland Manufacturers which will contain the name, address, products, and approximate number of employees for all manufacturing firms in Maryland whose number of employees exceeds a low minimum. The material for this directory was prepared in this office and will be distributed in 1938. A minimum charge of one dollar (\$1.00) will be made for it to cover printing and postage costs. All requests for this publication should be made to this office as soon as possible, since the supply is limited.

Legislation: General Assembly 1937

Twelve bills were presented in the 1937 session of the General Assembly which were of great interest to this department. All of them embodied principles which this office has been advocating for a number of years, and all were directed at the betterment of working conditions for the people of Maryland. It is regrettable indeed that many of these bills failed of passage. The 1939 session of the General Assembly should see a marked improvement in public opinion toward the vital question of the welfare of the working people in Maryland. We trust that a well informed public and law making body

will be the means of making similar bills the law of the State in 1939.

Following are brief summaries and disposition of each bill:

Senate Bill No. 50. Presented by Mr. Kimble. Labor Relations Board

Creating Maryland Labor Relations Board conferring power and imposing duties upon it, State Government and courts. Referred to the Committee on Judicial Proceedings. Not reported out of Committee.

Senate Bill No. 66. Presented by Mr. Kimble. Wage Payment and Collection

Regulating time of payment of wages and assignment of wage claims to Commissioner of Labor and Statistics. Giving Commissioner of Labor and Statistics power to take assignment of wage claims under \$200. Suggested procedure. Referred to Committee on Judicial Proceedings and the following joint resolution adopted:

Chapter 16

A Joint Resolution for the appointment of a commission to study the question of unpaid wages and the facilities existing in the State for the collection of unpaid wages and for the administration of the industrial laws of the State.

WHEREAS, it has been called to the attention of members of the General Assembly of Maryland that a serious problem exists in the State in the matter of unpaid wages; and

WHEREAS, it appears that no adequate facilities now exist for the collection of unpaid wages; and

WHEREAS, it has been suggested that the facilities of the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics as now constituted are inadequate to remedy the problem of unpaid wages and fully to administer other industrial legislation; therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor of this State of Maryland be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a commission of seven members, two members to be appointed from the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics, two members to be appointed from the list of justices of the peace, one member to represent employees, one member to represent employers, and one member from the Legal Aid Bureau of

Baltimore, to study the question of unpaid wages in Maryland and the facilities, if any, now existing for their collection and to determine whether or not there is need for legislation for the better collection of unpaid wages and to determine whether or not further facilities should be made available for assistance in collection of wages in the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics or in the courts of the State and to study generally the facilities of the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics for the enforcement of and administration of industrial legislation now in force and to report to the Governor on or before November 15, 1938; and be it further

Resolved, That this commission shall be known as the Maryland Commission for the Study of Unpaid Wages.

Approved May 18, 1937.

Senate Bill No. 68. Presented by Mr. Kimble. Wage Checks

Local—Allegany County—Amending wage payment procedure making wage checks payable at par at all banks in Allegany County instead of only the banks on which these checks are drawn. Referred to the Committee on Judicial Proceedings. Passed as Chapter 340. Approved May 18, 1937.

Senate Bill No. 80. Presented by Mr. Kimble. Boiler Inspection

Conforming with boiler inspection regulations of the code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and including inspection of unfired vessels and providing for distribution of fee charging. Referred to the Committee on Judicial Proceedings. Not reported out of Committee.

Senate Bill No. 97. Presented by Mr. Kimble. Attachment of Wages

Local—Allegany County—Repealing Section 442 of Article 1, Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, relating to attachment of wages. Referred to the Committee on Judicial Proceedings. Passed as Chapter 44, emergency law. Approved March 11, 1937.

Senate Bill No. 206. Presented by Mr. Kimble. Licensing of Engineers

Local—Allegany County—Providing for examination, supervision, and licensing of engineers for stationary and portable engines and firemen for stationary boilers by creating a Board of Examining Engineers for Allegany County giving powers and duties. Referred to the Committee on Judicial Proceedings. Not reported out of Committee.

Senate Bill No. 276. Presented by Mr. Baile. Administration Measure. Occupational Disease

Providing coverage for certain diseases incurred in course of employment. Referred to the Committee on Judicial Proceeding, given a favorable report and passed by Senate. Presented in House at end of session, referred to the Judiciary Committee but time insufficient for consideration.

Senate Bill No. 277. Presented by Mr. Kimble. Child Labor

Amending the present law, changing the minimum age for certain hazardous occupations from 16 to 18 years and lowering the maximum hours per week from 48 to 44 hours for minors in those industries. Referred to the Committee on Judicial Proceedings. Not reported out of Committee.

House Bill No. 140. Presented by Mr. Blum. Hours and Wages on Public Works

Regulating hours of work and rates of wages of laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed on public works in Baltimore City. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Failed of passage.

House Bill No. 536. Presented by Mr. Abramson. Hours of Working Women

Limiting the working hours of women employed in restaurants and hotels. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Not reported out of Committee.

House Bill No. 550. Presented by Mr. Holzer. Minimum Wage

Regulating wages as to minimum for women and minors in certain cases, establishing the method of procedure for such regulations and providing for the enforcement thereof. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Not reported out of Committee.

House Joint Resolution No. 2. Presented by Mr. Wilson. Ratifying proposed amendment to Constitution of United States known as Child Labor Amendment.

"Sec. 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

"Sec. 2. The powers of the several states are unimpaired by this Article except that the operation of State laws shall be superseded to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress."

Referred to the Federal Relations Committee. Not reported out of Committee.

March 11, 1938.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND
STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1937.**

	Appropriation	Amount Expended	Approximate Amount of Outstanding Bills	Unexpended Balance
Total for Salaries.....	\$45,198.00	\$45,582.33	.....	.....
Total for Expenses....	7,898.00	7,512.22	.....	\$ 1.45
Grand Total — Salaries and Expenses	\$53,096.00	\$53,094.55	.....	\$ 1.45

SUMMARY

Total Appropriation for Salaries and Expenses.....	\$53,096.00
Total Amount of Salaries and Expenses	\$53,094.55
Total Amount to revert to State Treasury	1.45

COLLECTIONS

Theatre Permits	\$ 75.00
Boiler Inspections	2,195.00
Insurance Companies ...	931.00
Refund credited to Item 20 .....	.88
Total Amount Sent Comptroller	\$3,201.88
Total Amount to be deducted from Appropriation	\$3,201.00
Total Amount to be deducted from Appropriation and to re- vert to State Treasurer.....	1.45
Net Expenses of Commissioner of Labor and Statistics.....	\$ 49,893.55
Budget Transfer, by amendment, of \$384.33 from Operating Expenses to Salaries, Item 15, Doctors for Permits.	

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

In 1937 labor in Maryland took serious steps toward organization with subsequent labor disputes. Although many grievances were settled with no disturbance whatever, there were more actual strikes in 1937 than in previous years. Wage increases and union recognition were the issues in the majority of cases. This office was called upon to render conciliation service in eighteen industrial disputes in 1937, many times in cooperation with the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor.

The general maritime unrest which characterized the last half of 1937 involved the waterfront and boat workers on the whole eastern coast. It touched upon almost every port and Baltimore was no exception. The longshoremen, stevedores,

and boat workers were involved in many labor disputes and almost every freight and passenger shipping company was affected at some time or other during the months of June through November. While wage increases, working conditions, and hours of work figured largely in these strikes, the factional struggle between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization for supremacy in the industry was the most important issue at stake. Hundreds of workers were affected by this movement which ended when an official of the Longshoremen's Union decided in November it was unwise and unnecessary to prolong union rivalry in view of the forthcoming election to decide between the unions.

Several vessels of foreign countries were also involved in labor disputes of their crews while in the port of Baltimore. These were all settled satisfactorily by the various consulates of these countries.

The Steamship *Algic* mutiny case was prosecuted through the port of Baltimore because the vessel made it the last port of call in this country. The mutiny occurred in Southern waters and was handled for the Maritime Commission through the United States Department of Justice since the ship was a government operated freighter. This trial ended in convictions and sentences for the crew members responsible for the situation.

There is no law requiring that strikes or details of strikes be reported to this office, therefore, our records are not complete although every effort is made to check and tabulate labor disputes currently.

Strikes or controversies were recorded during the year at the following companies in Baltimore but details were not available: Ericsson Transfer Company, March 1937; J. Langrall, June 16, 1937; Baugh Chemical Company, June 24, 1937; Bugle Coat and Apron Company, June 29, 1937; Silverstein and Schlossberg, August 1937; C. & S. Tailoring Company, September 1, 1937; Federal Tin Company, September 1, 1937; Susemihl & Son, September 1, 1937; Waterproofers at Wallace and Gale Company, Edward Fick, Bollinger Brothers, William Garbge, September 21, 1937; Monumental Printing Company, October 7, 1937; American Oil Company, November 1937; Truck drivers, December 1937; Parrott Elevator Company or Day and Night Elevator Company.

The following tables give a summary of pertinent facts about the industrial disputes in Maryland in 1937—those handled by the United States Conciliation Service and the Maryland Commissioner of Labor and Statistics and those for which no government conciliation aid was solicited and about which information was secured from various unofficial sources:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY COMMISSIONERS OF CONCILIATION
MARYLAND 1937*

Company or Industry and Location	Nature of Controversy	Craftsmen Concerned	Cause of Dispute	Terms of Settlement	Date Commissioner Assigned	Date Assignment Completed	Workers Involved	
							Directly	Indirectly
Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, Cumberland	Strike	Rubber Workers Local 75	Wage increase requested	Adjusted. Workers vacated plant. Wage negotiations continued.	Jan. 13	Feb. 2	1,800	150
†Levenson and Zenitz Company, Baltimore	Strike	Upholsters Local 75	Wage increase and collective bargaining requested	Reemployed workers, 10 hour week. Shop committee to decide on wages	Feb. 11	April 21	35	—
Timber and Saw Mill Workers, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia	Strike	Lumber Workers	Wage increase and union recognition	Satisfactory agreement	May 15	May 18	1,400	—
Fisher Body Company, Baltimore	Strike	Auto Workers Local 239	Wage increase and reinstatement of discharged employees	Satisfactory adjustment	June 9	June 16	1,235	1,250
†Baltimore Enamel and Novelty Company, Baltimore	Strike	Metal and Enamel Workers Local 515	Wage increase 15¢ per hour, collective bargaining, closed shop, signed agreement	Wage increase 6¢ per hour, 15 hour week. Time and half for overtime. Sole bargaining agency chosen. All returned	June 15	July 19	350	—
Chemical Workers and Longshoremen, Baltimore	Strike	Chemical Workers and Longshoremen	Jurisdiction between chemical workers and longshoremen	Satisfactory adjustment	June 18	June 22	80	120
†Phillips Packing Company, Cambridge	Strike	Can Workers Local 20919	Wage increase 5¢ per hour, union recognition, 8 hour day	Increase 2½¢ per hour. Recognition not allowed	June 22	July 8	2,000	—
Southern Motor Transfer Corporation, Baltimore	Strike	Trucking Workers Local 20918	Wage increase, hours closed shop and signed agreement	Not reported	July 1	—	19	—

Union Tanning Company, Cumberland	Strike	Leather Workers	Wage increase hours, working conditions, union recognition	Recognition. Em- ployees returned without discrimi- nation. Confer- ence on hours and wages	July 10 (Began June 28)	Aug. 13	125	—
M. J. Fox Company, Baltimore	Threatened Strike	Pocketbook Workers Local 26	Wage increase and union recognition	Increase of \$2 per week to those re- ceiving under \$10, \$1 per week to others	July 10	Sept. 13	130	—
M. J. Fox Company, Baltimore	Controversy	Pocketbook Workers Local 26	Refused to comply with agreement of September 13	Adjusted. Referred to NLRB for re- vision.	—	—	150	10
Automobile Association, Cumberland	Controversy	—	Refused to abide by contract	Satisfactory adjustment	Sept. 1	Oct. 5	—	—
Ward Baking Company, Baltimore	Threatened Strike	Teamsters and Bakery Workers	CIO and A F of L both requested recognition and agreement	Agreements signed with both groups. Election to follow	Sept. 2	Sept. 13	279	86
L. Bernstein Furniture Company, Cumberland	Threatened Strike	—	—	Unable to adjust	Oct. 23	Dec. 14	4	—
† Monroe Upholstering Company, Baltimore	Strike	Upholstery Workers	Wage increase, shorter hours, union recognition	Must be worked out by parties at interest. Wages increased. Closed shop not allowed	Oct. 21 (Began Aug. 26)	(Ended Oct. 31)	147	—
† J. Norman Geipe Company, Baltimore, Cumberland, and Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Drivers	Shorter hours	Agreement	Oct. 26	Nov. 4	81	—
M. P. Moller, Incorporated, Hagerstown	Controversy	Organ Workers	Wage increase, closed shop, and collective bargaining	Not reported	Nov. 1	—	205	—
Cochrane Transportation Company, Baltimore and Richmond Va.	Strike Pending	Drivers	Agreement on loading	Not reported	Nov. 3	—	41	—
Tow Boat Owners Association, Baltimore	Strike Pending	Tugboat Workers Local 1337	Wage increase and hours	10% wage increase and paid vacation	Nov. 8	Dec. 3	200	—
Greyhound Bus Lines, Northeastern United States	Strike Pending	Drivers	Closed shop and wage increase	Increase of 1/4 c per mile and higher monthly mini- mum. Closed shop not granted	Nov. 25	Dec. 1	1,300 in 16 states	—

* Compiled from reports of the Conciliation Service.

† The Commissioner of Labor and Statistics of Maryland participated in conciliation proceedings.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND STATISTICS
MARYLAND 1937

Company or Industry and Location	Nature of Controversy	Craftsmen Concerned	Cause of Dispute	Terms of Settlement	Duration		Workers Involved
					Date of Beginning	Date of Ending	
Yellow Cab Company, Diamond Cab Company, Baltimore	Strike	Drivers	Union recognition, jurisdiction A P of L and company union	Adjusted, agreement reached	Jan. 31	Feb. 21	115 85
Baltimore Luggage Company, Baltimore	Strike	Luggage Workers Local 20	Wage increase	Adjusted	Mar. 2	April 13	5
New Howard Hotel, Baltimore	Controversy	Musicians	Protest against union recognition, wage increase	Not reported	June	—	4
Monarch Rubber Company, Baltimore	*	Rubber Workers	Working conditions, wage increase, 10 hour week	Adjusted	June	June 12	80
National Enameling and Stamping Company, Baltimore	Strike	Metal Workers	Wage increase and union recognition	Adjusted wage scale and recognition	June 2	June 28	375
Berthold Lamm Company, Baltimore	Strike	Coat Makers	Protest against wage decrease, hours, union recognition	Collective bargaining, wage increase, and 40 hour week	June 10	June 23	124 438
Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Baltimore	†	Metal and Enamel Workers	Collective bargaining and wage increase of 10c per hour	Increase of 5c per hour, hourly minimum 50c paid vacation after 5 years	June 10	June 24	630

Strike	Metal Workers	Wage increase, hours, union recognition	Increase of 10c per hour, 8 hour day, 40 hour week, collective bargaining	June 29	July 17	50
Maryland Metal Building Company, Incorporated, Baltimore						
Strike	Read Workers	Protest against discharge of workers	Adjusted	July 20	Indefinite	35
Strike	Shoe Workers	Wages, hours, and union recognition	5% wage increase, 11 hour week with two 15 hour periods exception, Union recognition.	Aug. 1	Nov. 2	268
Strike	Frame Workers	Wage increase, hours, and union recognition	No adjustment	Aug. 25	—	22
Strike	Frame Workers	Wages, hours, and union recognition	Agreement reached	Aug. 25	Oct. 2	18
Strike	Upholsterers	Wage increase and union recognition	Reemployment without discrimination, recognition wages to be decided within 60 days by conference	Oct. 27	Dec. 9	200
Comfort Spring Corporation, Baltimore						

* Employees walked out because of announced shut-down.

† Firm stated plant closed because of excess inventory.

‡ Directly. § Indirectly.

LABOR DISPUTES, MARYLAND 1937†

Company or Industry and Location	Nature of Controversy	Craftsmen Concerned	Cause of Dispute	Terms of Settlement	Duration		Workers Involved
					Date of Beginning	Date of Ending	
Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, Baltimore	Strike	Musicians	Union recognition	Not reported	Feb. 12	—	—
Roberts Dress Company, Baltimore	Strike	Clothing Workers	Sympathy with unorganized shops, of company in New York	Adjusted in New York	Mar. 12	Mar. 26	75
Old Bay Line, Baltimore and Norfolk, Va.	Strike	Boat Workers	Union recognition	Adjusted	April 21	April 22	—
Fairies, Cumberland	Strike	Dairy Workers and Drivers	Wage increase	Satisfactory adjustment	May 3	May 4	115
Kessler Company, Incorporated, Baltimore	Lockout	Frame Workers	Wages, hours, and union recognition	Adjusted satisfactorily	May 5	Sept. 30	14
N. & G. Taylor Tin Mill, Cumberland	*	Tin Workers		Adjusted after negotiations	May 28	Aug. 12	442
Celanese Corporation of America, Cumberland	Strike	Machinists	Collective bargaining with union representation	Adjusted	June 1	June 7	100† 300§
Postal Telegraph Company, Baltimore	Strike	Messenger Boys	Wage increase and free uniforms	Adjusted, not successful	June 8	June 9	33† 26§
Restaurants, Cumberland	Strike	Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses	Closed shop, wage increase	Reemployed, no discrimination, wage increase, union recognition	June 18	July 9	150

Strike	Drivers	Closed shop	Satisfactory adjustment	June 19	June 29	15
Barnwell Brothers Transportation Company, Cumberland	Drivers	Not reported	Not reported	June 20	June 22	—
Cumberland Motor Express Company, Cumberland	Metal Workers	Cause and terms not announced	—	June 21	June 28	465
A. Weiskittel and Son, Baltimore	Carpenters	Wage increase, shorter hours	Not reported	June 23	—	—
C. W. Schmidt Company, Baltimore	Bartenders and Barbers	Sympathy with restaurant workers	Adjusted	June 23 June 29	July 9 July 9	—
Clement and Ball Shoe Manufacturing Company, Baltimore	Shoe Workers	Wage increase	Not reported	July 6	—	125
Princess Anne Cannery, Princess Anne	Wrappers	Wage increase	Adjusted, increase of 1c per box rate	July 7	July 8	60† 250‡
Long Brothers, Westover	Cannery Workers	Wage increase	Not granted	Aug. 10	Aug. 10	75
O'Keefe Brothers, Baltimore	Frame Workers	Wages, hours, and union recognition	Successful adjustment	Aug. 25	Sept. 15	22
Gassinger Frame Manufacturing Company, Baltimore	Frame Workers	Wages, hours, and union recognition	Successful adjustment	Aug. 25	Oct. 10	18
Hotel, Theater and Hall Musicians, Baltimore	Musicians Local 40	Closed shop	Adjusted	Sept. 6	Dec. 13	250

* Closed because of strike in Ohio branches of company.

† Government Conciliation aid not solicited. Reported from press notices and other sources. Complete information not available for all controversies.

‡ Directly. § Indirectly.

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL INSPECTION

The following tables show the number and kinds of inspections made during 1937 and also the number of persons involved by industry, sex, and color, by occupation, and by daily hours of work. In addition to these inspections, 435 regular reinspections were made, 155 homemaker licenses were issued and 1,949 workshop licenses were issued in Maryland. Orders for correction of sanitary and safety conditions were issued to 25 firms by this office, while many other correction orders were handled by the Baltimore City Health Department. Splendid cooperation from employers in the correction of faulty working conditions has been accorded this division.

NUMBER OF FIRST INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE INDUSTRIAL INSPECTORS IN 1937

State and Political Sub-division	Number of Establishments	Kind of Inspection				Total Number of inspections
		Child Labor	Ten-Hour Law	Factory	General	
State	25,979	168	6,162	1,697	18,700	26,727
Baltimore City	19,584	150	4,673	1,364	13,934	20,121
Allegany County	2	...	2	...	...	2
Anne Arundel County...	755	1	139	28	596	764
Baltimore County	780	1	188	29	573	791
Calvert County	102	...	21	...	81	102
Caroline County	294	6	69	23	222	320
Carroll County	397	...	105	18	290	413
Cecil County	230	...	63	4	165	232
Charles County	69	...	7	2	61	70
Dorchester County	208	...	38	23	148	209
Frederick County	4	...	2	...	2	4
Harford County	303	...	82	12	210	304
Howard County	80	...	24	5	57	86
Kent County	238	2	59	15	173	249
Montgomery County ...	412	...	136	16	275	427
Prince George's County.	698	...	166	47	524	737
Queen Anne's County...	202	1	30	10	173	214
St. Mary's County.....	111	...	11	2	100	113
Somerset County	355	1	45	31	286	363
Talbot County	386	1	91	22	280	394
Wicomico County	484	3	138	32	341	514
Worcester County	285	2	73	14	209	298

NUMBER OF PERSONS FOUND EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRIAL INSPECTORS IN THE STATE AND BALTIMORE CITY IN
1937, BY INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED, COLOR, AND SEX

Industry	State				Baltimore City				OF LABOR AND STATISTICS	
	Number of Establishments	Male		Female	Number of Establishments	Male		Female	White	Colored
		White	Colored			White	Colored			
All Industries	25,979	209,638	36,055	74,410	11,472	19,584	155,669	21,189	56,977	4,114
Manufacturing industries	2,896	90,570	19,668	39,644	8,204	2,142	60,326	7,161	28,409	1,271
Chemicals	154	4,583	2,267	1,176	12	131	4,261	2,138	978	12
Distilled products	15	929	47	626	.....	8	261	12	77	.....
Food products	865	15,452	5,164	9,634	7,239	474	10,436	905	5,207	327
Canning, vegetables	170	4,060	3,535	5,947	6,157	23	1,062	237	2,321	214
Canning, seafood	76	491	633	498	683	2	4	.....	2	.....
Other food products	619	10,901	996	3,189	399	449	9,370	668	2,884	113
Iron and steel	118	25,371	7,954	2,205	57	104	8,810	632	1,343	57
Leather products	33	994	146	768	1	29	596	13	520	1
Lumber	174	3,253	588	273	21	113	2,412	331	170	2
Machinery	60	2,485	31	452	16	56	2,358	31	441	16
Metal products, other than iron and steel	81	7,955	1,273	1,662	4	75	7,586	1,177	1,623	4
Paper and printing	407	7,449	261	1,897	17	326	6,598	255	1,782	16
Stone, clay, and glass products	100	2,621	1,033	413	28	47	2,173	789	403	28
Textiles	675	9,318	460	18,754	719	608	8,037	450	14,537	719
Clothing, men's and boys	404	4,937	208	8,041	176	378	4,689	203	6,418	176
Clothing, men's and women's	12	90	2	522	33	10	87	2	521	33
Clothing, women's and children's	84	650	24	1,866	104	89	631	24	1,685	104
Furnishings, men's	25	373	15	2,462	112	21	351	15	2,191	112

of LABOR AND STATISTICS

NUMBER OF PERSONS FOUND EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRIAL INSPECTORS IN THE STATE AND BALTIMORE CITY IN 1937, BY INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED, COLOR, AND SEX—(Continued)

REPORT OF MARYLAND COMMISSIONER

NUMBER OF MEN FOUND EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRIAL INSPECTORS IN THE STATE AND BALTIMORE CITY IN 1937, BY OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND COLOR

Occupation	White								
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Mechanical	Mercantile	Offices	Professional	Public Utilities	Service Trades	Other Establishments
State.....	209,638	90,570	9,358	43,944	7,022	321	48,338	9,779	306
Office.....	22,256	7,712	862	5,529	3,976	175	3,393	545	64
Sales.....	34,346	3,982	390	23,492	1,989	14	347	4,089	43
Workroom.....	90,356	74,514	3,597	6,415	151	42	3,519	2,050	68
Domestic.....	418	38	.....	55	10	....	10	305	....
Other.....	62,262	4,324	4,509	8,453	896	90	41,069	2,790	131
Baltimore City.....	155,669	60,326	8,002	33,789	6,762	289	38,826*	7,372	303
Office.....	18,886	5,938	780	4,823	3,762	165	2,929	425	64
Sales.....	25,872	3,537	329	16,654	1,981	12	320	2,996	43
Workroom.....	59,795	46,859	3,053	4,603	151	42	3,338	1,684	65
Domestic.....	324	38	....	54	10	....	10	212	....
Other.....	50,792	3,954	3,840	7,655	858	70	32,229	2,055	131

* May include some persons employed outside Baltimore City, employed by organizations submitting reports for entire State.

NUMBER OF MEN FOUND EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRIAL INSPECTORS IN THE STATE AND BALTIMORE CITY IN
1937, BY OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND COLOR (Continued)

Occupation	Colored								
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Mechanical	Mercantile	Offices	Professional	Public Utilities	Service Trades	Other Establishments
State.....	36,055	19,668	2,541	5,083	526	23	4,062	3,550	602
Office.....	160	18	3	65	27	3	7	34	3
Sales.....	1,194	33	....	493	257	....	4	405	2
Workroom.....	20,931	18,100	356	802	5	1	688	958	21
Domestic.....	771	91	1	22	30	....	55	572	....
Other.....	12,999	1,426	2,181	3,701	207	19	3,368	1,581	576
Baltimore City.....	21,189	7,161	2,219	4,304	520	20	3,570*	2,794	601
Office.....	150	13	3	65	27	3	4	32	3
Sales.....	946	20	....	404	257	....	4	259	2
Workroom.....	8,363	6,042	291	548	5	....	654	802	21
Domestic.....	528	61	1	14	30	....	55	367	....
Other.....	11,202	1,025	1,924	3,273	201	17	2,853	1,334	575

* May include some persons employed outside Baltimore City, employed by organizations submitting reports for entire State.

NUMBER OF WOMEN FOUND EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRIAL INSPECTORS IN THE STATE AND BALTIMORE CITY
IN 1937, BY OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND COLOR

Occupation	White								
	All Industries	Manufac- turing	Mechanical	Mercantile	Offices	Professional	Public Utilities	Service Trades	Other Establish- ments
State.....	74,410	39,644	1,041	18,661	3,311	58	4,778	6,868	49
Office.....	15,838	4,033	508	5,051	3,039	49	2,545	587	26
Sales.....	14,149	722	58	10,858	36	2	34	2,430	9
Workroom.....	38,120	34,606	455	1,076	....	4	89	1,876	14
Domestic.....	458	29	....	18	145	....	66	200	....
Other.....	5,845	254	20	1,658	91	3	2,044	1,775	....
Baltimore City.....	56,077	28,409	970	15,949	3,193	55	2,365*	5,087	49
Office.....	13,623	3,547	452	4,562	2,921	46	1,589	480	26
Sales.....	11,395	644	52	8,804	36	2	34	1,814	9
Workroom.....	26,953	23,948	448	1,025	....	4	89	1,425	14
Domestic.....	381	29	....	16	145	....	64	127	....
Other.....	3,725	241	18	1,542	91	3	589	1,241	....

* May include some persons employed outside Baltimore City, employed by organizations submitting reports for entire State.

NUMBER OF WOMEN FOUND EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRIAL INSPECTORS IN THE STATE AND BALTIMORE CITY
IN 1937, BY OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND COLOR—(Continued)

Occupation	Colored								
	All Industries	Manufac- turing	Mechanical	Mercantile	Offices	Professional	Public Utilities	Service Trades	Other Establish- ments
State.....	11,472	8,204	60	728	49	4	26	2,401	....
Office.....	76	9	1	9	31	2	1	23	....
Sales.....	515	5	7	247	....	....	....	256	....
Workroom.....	9,564	8,105	50	222	....	....	....	1,187	....
Domestic.....	366	7	1	21	8	....	5	324	....
Other.....	951	78	1	229	10	2	20	611	....
Baltimore City.....	4,114	1,271	59	681	49	4	23*	2,027	....
Office.....	75	8	1	9	31	2	1	23	....
Sales.....	409	5	6	217	....	....	....	181	....
Workroom.....	2,495	1,177	50	221	....	....	....	1,047	....
Domestic.....	231	5	1	10	8	....	3	204	....
Other.....	904	76	1	224	10	2	19	572	....

* May include some persons employed outside Baltimore City, employed by organizations submitting reports for entire State.

Hours Worked Daily	All Industries	Manufacturing Industries	Mechanical Industries	Mercantile Industries	Offices	Professional	Public Utilities	Service Trades	Other Establishments
State.....	85,882	47,848	1,101	19,389	3,360	62	4,804	9,269	49
Less than eight hours.....	19,987	8,132	223	6,911	2,901	40	230	1,528	22
Eight hours.....	34,653	20,086	668	5,954	393	6	4,265	3,257	24
Eight hours—less than nine hours.....	3,810	2,378	26	1,044	6	.....	20	334	2
Nine hours—less than ten hours.....	4,512	2,831	16	435	12	.....	4	1,214	.....
Ten hours.....	739	30	42	120	1	1	.....	545	.....
*More than ten hours.....	148	1	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	69	.....
*Hours unreported.....	22,033	14,300	126	4,847	47	15	285	2,322	1
Baltimore City.....	60,191	29,680	1,029	16,630	3,242	59	2,388†	7,114	49
Less than eight hours.....	17,890	7,148	188	6,333	2,823	39	158	1,179	22
Eight hours.....	26,761	16,436	655	5,269	361	6	1,926	2,387	24
Eight hours—less than nine hours.....	3,966	1,879	26	897	6	.....	20	236	2
Nine hours—less than ten hours.....	2,520	1,300	10	251	11	.....	1	947	.....
Ten hours.....	581	21	41	80	1	1	.....	437	.....
*More than ten hours.....	147	1	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	69	.....
*Hours unreported.....	9,223	3,195	109	3,723	40	13	283	1,859	1

* Includes workers in canneries, women proprietors, and other women workers not covered by the laws governing the hours of employment of women.

† May include some persons employed outside Baltimore City, employed by organizations submitting reports for the entire State.

HEALTH AND ACCIDENT HAZARDS ELIMINATED IN BALTIMORE CITY INDUSTRIAL PLANTS IN 1937*

Corrections and Improvements	Total Number
Total corrections and improvements.....	418
Accident hazards	25
Atmospheric pollution	14
Drinking facilities:	
Common cup eliminated.....	16
Insanitary fountains corrected.....	14
Exposure to carbon monoxide eliminated.....	44
Exposure to other toxic materials eliminated.....	20
First aid kits provided.....	8
Foot-baths installed	1
Gas appliances:	
Approved tubing installed.....	18
Defective appliances corrected.....	5
Venting of appliances.....	21
Insanitary premises corrected.....	21
Lighting improved	51
Lockers provided	8
Rodents and/or vermin eliminated.....	1
Salt tablets installed.....	5
Seats provided for females.....	1
Toilet facilities:	
Adequate facilities provided.....	30
Defects corrected	23
Improved	10
Sanitation improved	42
Ventilation improved	28
Washing facilities:	
Adequate facilities provided.....	5
Common towel eliminated.....	6
Shower installed	1

* Report from Dr. Wilmer H. Schulze, Director of the Bureau of Environmental Hygiene of the Baltimore City Health Department.

The figures in the foregoing tables concerning women in industry include those who come within the jurisdiction of the laws governing the hours of labor for women and those who do not. As the following tables indicate the greatest number of women was found employed in manufacturing industries and the largest single group of women worked eight hours a day.

Industry	Percent of Women	
	State	Baltimore City
All industries	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing industries	55.7	49.3
Mechanical industries	1.3	1.7
Mercantile industries	22.6	27.6
Offices	3.9	5.4
Professional	0.1	0.1
Public utilities	5.6	4.0
Service trades	10.8	11.8
Other establishments	*	0.1

* Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Number of Hours Worked Daily	Percent of Women	
	State	Baltimore City
Less than eight hours.....	23.3	29.7
Eight hours	40.3	44.5
Eight hours—less than nine hours.....	4.4	5.1
Nine hours—less than ten hours.....	5.2	4.2
Ten hours	0.9	1.0
*More than ten hours.....	0.2	0.2
*Hours not reported.....	25.7	15.3

* Includes workers in canneries, women proprietors, and other women workers not covered by the laws governing the hours of employment of women.

Reports of 228 violations in 42 establishments of the laws governing the hours of employment of women were made by the industrial inspectors in Maryland during 1937. The working hours of all the women involved in these cases were changed to comply with the law and schedules posted on the premises accordingly.

Violations of the child labor laws were reported for 141 establishments involving 161 children. Details of these violations appear elsewhere in this report. The following table shows the distribution of these violations by location:

County	Number of Establishments	Number of Children
Baltimore City	111	122
Anne Arundel	1	1
Baltimore.	13	18
Caroline.	3	4
Dorchester.	1	1
Howard.	2	2
Kent.	1	1
Queen Anne's	1	1
Somerset.	1	1
Talbot.	4	5
Wicomico.	1	1
Worcester.	2	4
Total.....	141	161

In 1937 eight cases of occupational diseases were reported to this office by the State Department of Health. All cases involved dermatitis.

Free Employment Service

The department conducts a free employment service. Three hundred ninety-one new applicants for employment registered with this department during 1937; 583 applicants were referred to employers, 338 of these were verified placements. This includes both temporary and permanent positions. Because of a limited communications budget, it was impossible to verify results of referrals of many more individuals from whom this office has not had follow-up information.

CHILDREN'S DIVISION

In the report of last year, the necessity of revising the Child Labor Laws was stressed. To this end, the department submitted a revised bill to the General Assembly known as Senate Bill No. 277 which was not reported out of Committee and is referred to elsewhere in this report. The Maryland laws relating to minors should be revised and another attempt at revision will be made in the legislative session of 1939.

Baltimore City

Employment Certificates Issued:

In Baltimore City in 1937, 1,684 employment certificates were issued to children under 16 years of age. Of this number, 397 were regular certificates, 653 vacation certificates, and 634 vocational or "special" certificates. When compared with the

number issued in 1936, this represents an increase of 15.7 per cent.

Of the 397 regular certificates issued, 345 were first regular certificates—children who had severed their connection with school and entered the ranks of industry for the first time and 52 were subsequent regular certificates—issued to children under 16 years who changed their employment. Of the 653 vacation certificates, 612 were first vacation certificates and 41 were subsequent certificates. Of the 634 vocational or “special” certificates, 148 were first vocational and 486 were either subsequent or renewed certificates.

Refused Certificates:

During the year 220 children were refused employment certificates—112 regular and 108 vacation certificates. Of these children, 191 were boys and 29 were girls.

Reasons for Refusal:

One hundred twelve children were refused first regular certificates for the following reasons: 11 children were under the legal age of 14 years; 28 had secured work in occupations forbidden by the law; 9 had secured work in occupations requiring more than 8 hours work a day or before 7 A. M. or after 7 P. M.; 57 children were below grade; 6 children had not secured full time employment; 1 child had secured work outside the State of Maryland. Of the 108 vacation certificates refused, 57 children were under the age of 14 years; 30 had secured work in forbidden occupations; 21 children had secured work in occupations requiring more than 8 hours work a day.

Evidence of Age:

Age is still the fundamental basis of all child labor legislation in this country and before allowing a child to enter industry we must have proof that he is actually 14 years of age. In 1937, 61.4 percent of all first regular and vacation certificates were issued upon receipt of official birth records and passports and 33.0 percent upon baptismal certificates. In other words, 94.4 percent of all first regular and vacation certificates secured by children during the year were issued upon some documentary evidence of age. Only 53 of the first regular and vacation certificates, or 5.6 percent, were issued upon affidavits of parents.

Grade Completed:

Since 1929, the minimum grade requirement for the certification of working children has been the completion of the elementary grade, which in Baltimore City is equivalent to the completion of the sixth grade. It is thought that this standard is too low, therefore, it is interesting to review the distribution of those children who secured first regular employment certificates in Baltimore City during the past ten years:

Last Grade	Percent									
	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Completed.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fifth. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.6	7.1	10.2
Sixth.	36.2	34.1	27.7	43.8	29.4	37.3	32.6	31.2	28.1	22.6
Seventh.	28.7	31.8	33.8	18.8	31.4	28.6	32.5	33.7	33.1	32.0
Eighth.	23.5	21.7	26.3	18.8	28.8	24.8	25.6	22.7	22.8	25.0
Ninth.	9.0	9.6	9.5	6.2	9.0	8.6	7.8	10.4	7.8	9.0
Tenth.	2.6	2.8	2.0	6.2	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.9
Eleventh. . . . .	...	...	...	6.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	...	*	0.2
Twelfth. . . . .	...	...	0.7	...	...	...	...	*	*	0.1

*Less than one-tenth of one percent.

In another part of this report will be found tables that indicate in further detail the distribution of these children according to industry and occupation entered, certificates issued, age, color, and sex.

Counties of Maryland*

The Maryland law provides that employment certificates outside of Baltimore City be issued by the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics, by the Superintendent of Schools in the county in which the applicant resides, or by some person designated in writing by the Superintendent. Since the issuing of these certificates entailed too much extra work for busy school officials, it was agreed in 1914 by all interested parties that this responsibility could be most logically placed in the hands of the examining physicians who received compensation. Another consideration that prompted the change was the fact that the physician is constantly at his post, while the school officials are frequently away from the community during the canning season when the demand for certificates is greatest.

There is no part of the child labor law that requires greater accuracy and discrimination than the issuance of certificates. Experience in issuing certificates has shown conclusively that

* Records incomplete because of delay by county doctors in submitting reports.

serious concentration upon the details of the law is a necessity. The examining physicians are busy men; they have not as much time to master the details of certificate issuance as have the regularly appointed city officials. There is no appropriation in our budget for personal supervision from the Baltimore office; therefore, supervision is carried on by correspondence, which has proved to be a poor substitute. Consequently, the issuance of employment certificates in the counties is not as accurate as is desirable. However, during the past year since this supervisory work by correspondence has been placed in the hands of one official, there has been an improvement. Not, however, until there is a sufficient amount allotted in the budget of the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics to do this work by personal supervision will there be any material improvement.

Employment Certificates Issued:

In 1937, 593 employment certificates were issued in the counties of Maryland, an increase of 18.8 percent over 1936. Of this number, 41 were first regular certificates, 489 first vacation certificates, and 63 were subsequent vacation certificates. These figures do not include the vocation or "special" certificates discussed elsewhere in this report, nor the 30 certificates which were revoked because it was found that the children involved had not met the legal requirements and the certificates were issued in error by the county physicians.

Figures for Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and Howard Counties are included in the Baltimore City Report, as these counties are considered part of the Baltimore Industrial Area.

Revoked Certificates:

It is provided in the law that for sufficient reason a certificate may be revoked at any time and the dismissal of the child ordered. For the last two years the division has taken over the verification of ages for all the children to whom certificates are issued in the counties. Despite the additional work involved, it is valuable as a protection to our county children. Either through misinterpretation of the law or lack of familiarity with its requirements, many mistakes of serious nature were found in the issuance of county certificates and involved the revocation of 30 certificates. Twelve of this number were found to be under 14 years of age; 16 were found working at occupations forbidden under the law; 1 under grade; and 1 received a permit for an occupation not requiring a certificate—domestic service. Notwithstanding our efforts to have the county physicians send in their duplicate certificates promptly,

it has been impossible to get them to do so, and, unfortunately, the permits issued in error do not come to our attention until after the children have been working for sometime—another argument for the provision of personal supervisory service from this office.

Regardless of the instructions sent out every year, a large number of certificates is still issued illegally in the counties to children whose permanent residence is Baltimore City. The canners employing children and the physicians appointed to issue certificates to cover this employment have been notified over and over again that Baltimore children who migrate to the counties to work during the canning season must secure their certificates in Baltimore before leaving the city. This is necessary because of the difficulty of securing proper proof of age when the applicant for the certificate is away from his home. Also, this procedure eliminates an additional expense to the State, since there are two salaried physicians in the Baltimore office who are employed by this Department to give physical examinations to all Baltimore City children who desire to go to work.

Statements of Age

During 1937 in Baltimore City, 1,654 children, 993 boys and 661 girls, gave satisfactory proof that they were over 16 years of age and were given statements to that effect by this division. This represents an increase of 10.8 percent, over the 1,493 statements issued in 1936. One hundred forty-five of the 1,654 statements issued in 1937, were subsequent statements. This is indicative of the care that a large number of employers exercise in order to prevent violation of the child labor law.

Because of a cut in the appropriation for the issuance of county certificates, we had to request our county physicians not to issue age statements to those children between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, although the law definitely prohibits the employment of minors in certain occupations under 18 years of age. The few statements that were issued during 1937, 25 in all, were issued from the central office in Baltimore. This represents a decrease of 88.3 percent from the 231 statements issued in 1936.

School Attendance Department

There is very close cooperation between the Baltimore City School Attendance Department and the Child Labor Division, as there must be if effective work is to be done by both agencies. Names and addresses of all refused applicants and applicants who have lost their jobs are sent daily to the Attend-

ance Department. These reports are followed up by the attendance officers and their findings are reported back to this division. The Attendance Department in turn makes inquiry of this division every day or two to learn if children who have left school and who are reported to be at work have actually secured employment certificates. By this system of double reporting, a child who is known to either agency can not very easily violate either the school attendance or child labor law for any length of time.

During the past two years, we have endeavored to establish a closer and more satisfactory working relationship with the attendance departments in the counties, but there are still many officers who are allowing children under 16 years of age to leave school and go to work before being legally released.

Violations

Violations come to the attention of the Department through many sources—attendance officers, social workers, interested citizens and so on; but the largest number are discovered by the industrial inspectors assigned to the office and by the officials who issue employment certificates. During 1937 the industrial inspectors in Baltimore City reported violations of the child labor law in 111 establishments, involving the illegal employment of 122 children. The officials in issuing certificates found 172 establishments had violated the law involving 188 children. In other words, in 1937 we found 310 children who worked in violation of the child labor law. Of the 122 children found by the industrial inspectors, 22 were under 14 years of age; 70 between 14 and 16 years of age were working without employment certificates; 16 were engaged in forbidden occupations and over hours; 14 were engaged in occupations forbidden between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Of the 188 children found by officials issuing employment certificates, 19 were under 14 years of age; 103 between 14 and 16 years of age were working without employment certificates; 59 were engaged in occupations forbidden under 16 years of age; 7 were engaged in occupations forbidden between the ages of 16 and 18 years.

The Children's Division follows up all violations discovered by the inspectors and cooperates with the Chief Inspector by checking all records of possible suspects brought into the office by the inspectors. This involves a vast amount of work, as it is necessary to write to several sources to check the age of the children involved.

The policy of the department during the past two years has been to educate the community and employers through a care-

ful administration of the child labor law rather than to prosecute violators.

In the counties of Maryland during 1937, violations of the child labor law were reported in 30 establishments involving the illegal employment of 39 children. In addition to these violations, it was necessary, as mentioned before, to revoke 30 county certificates that had been issued by our county physicians, making a total of 69 illegally employed children. Of the 39 children found by the inspectors to be violating the law, 29 between the ages of 14 and 16 years were working without employment certificates; 6 were under the minimum age for employment; 1 was engaged in an occupation forbidden under the age of 16 years; 3 were engaged in occupations forbidden between the ages of 16 and 18 years.

Eight hundred five boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 years were released "for domestic service," according to the report submitted to us by the School Attendance Department. As these children had completed their elementary grades, no certificates were required for domestic service.

NUMBER OF REGULAR, VACATION, AND VOCATIONAL CERTIFICATES SECURED BY CHILDREN IN
BALTIMORE CITY IN 1937

Kind of Certificate	Total Number	Regular			Vacation			Vocational		
		Total Number	Boys	Girls	Total Number	Boys	Girls	Total Number	Boys	Girls
Total number	1,684	397	325	72	653	535	118	634	372	262
First	1,105	345	276	69	612	499	113	148	94	54
Subsequent.	579	52	49	3	41	36	5	486*	278	208

*Includes both subsequent certificates and renewals. (See report of Special Permit Department for further information.)

EVIDENCE OF AGE SUBMITTED BY CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST REGULAR AND VACATION
EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1937

Evidence of Age Submitted	Total Number	Percent	Kind of Certificate	
			Regular	Vacation
Total number	957	100.0	345	612
Birth Certificate	582	60.8	214	368
Baptismal certificate	316	33.0	111	205
Passport	6	0.6	...	6
Affidavit and physical examination	53	5.6	20	33

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST REGULAR EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1937, BY LAST GRADE COMPLETED, AGE, COLOR, AND SEX

Last Grade Completed	Total Number	Boys				Girls					
		Total Number	White		Colored		Total Number	White		Colored	
			14	15	14	15		14	15	14	15
Total number	345	276	50	217	..	9	69	15	54	..	..
Sixth.	125	110	27	78	..	5	15	4	11	..	..
Seventh.	99	76	15	59	..	2	23	7	16	..	..
Eighth.	81	62	5	55	..	2	19	3	16	..	..
Ninth.	31	21	2	19	..	..	10	1	9	..	..
Tenth.	9	7	1	6	..	..	2	..	2	..	..

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST REGULAR EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1937, BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY ENTERED, AGE, COLOR, AND SEX

Occupation and Industry Entered	Total Number	Percent	Boys						Girls					
			Total Number			White			Colored			Total Number		
			14	15	15	14	15	15	14	15	15	14	15	15
Total number	345	100.0	276	50	217	..	..	9	..	..	..	69	15	54
Manufacturing and mechanical	130	37.8	89	13	74	..	..	2	..	..	..	41	5	36
Mercantile ..	79	22.9	58	10	45	..	..	3	..	..	..	21	9	12
Office work ..	21	6.1	15	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	5
Outside delivery for stores	20	5.8	20	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telegraph messengers	9	2.6	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other outside delivery and messenger service, ..	67	19.4	67	10	55	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotels, restaurants, and other personal service, ..	9	2.6	8	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Caddies, ..	5	1.4	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other occupation or industry	5	1.4	5	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1937, BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY ENTERED, AGE, COLOR, AND SEX

Occupation and Industry Entered	Total Number	Percent	Boys				Girls					
			Total Number	White		Colored		Total Number	White		Colored	
				14	15	14	15		14	15	14	15
Total number	612	100.0	499	244	230	14	11	113	44	62	3	4
Manufacturing and mechanical	184	30.1	116	36	74	3	3	68	30	32	2	4
Mercantile.....	98	16.0	60	30	26	3	1	38	11	26	1	..
Office work	24	3.9	22	9	13	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
Outside delivery for stores.....	67	11.0	67	39	25	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Telegraph messengers	16	2.6	16	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other outside delivery and messenger service.....	52	8.5	52	24	20	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Hotels, restaurants, and other personal service.....	10	1.6	6	1	3	..	2	4	2	2	..	..
Caddies.....	152	24.8	152	102	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other occupation or industry.....	9	1.5	8	..	6	2	..	1	..	1	..	..

NUMBER OF FIRST EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN
BALTIMORE CITY BY MONTH, SEX, AND KIND OF CERTIFI-
CATE: 1937 AND 1936

Month and Year	Total Number	Kind of Certificate			
		Regular		Vacation	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Baltimore City..1937.....	957	276	69	499	113
1936.....	720	305	50	315	50
January 1937.....	25	13	4	8	..
1936.....	23	16	2	5	..
February 1937.....	32	15	4	13	..
1936.....	24	15	5	4	..
March 1937.....	45	16	5	21	3
1936.....	43	27	2	13	1
April 1937.....	55	25	9	21	..
1936.....	56	33	3	20	..
May 1937.....	87	32	9	45	1
1936.....	80	43	4	32	1
June 1937.....	171	13	4	126	28
1936.....	115	16	3	86	10
July 1937.....	145	2	1	119	23
1936.....	101	4	1	78	18
August 1937.....	123	3	..	82	38
1936.....	59	2	..	39	18
September ..1937.....	102	62	21	15	4
1936.....	78	64	10	4	..
October 1937.....	76	51	6	13	6
1936.....	72	39	12	19	2
November 1937.....	44	28	2	11	3
1936.....	43	30	4	9	..
December 1937.....	52	16	4	25	7
1936.....	26	16	4	6	..

NUMBER OF REGULAR AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES
SECURED BY CHILDREN IN THE COUNTIES IN 1937

Kind of Certificate	Total Number	Regular			Vacation		
		Total Number	Boys	Girls	Total Number	Boys	Girls
Total number	593	41	22	19	552	277	275
First	530	41	22	19	489	248	241
Subsequent	63	..	..	..	63	29	34

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN THE COUNTIES
IN 1937, BY COUNTY, SEX, AND KIND OF CERTIFICATE

County	Total Number	Kind of Certificate					
		Regular			Vacation		
		Total Number	Boys	Girls	Total Number	Boys	Girls
Total number	530	41	22	19	489	248	241
Allegany	2	1	1	..	1	1	..
Caroline	90	1	1	..	89	39	50
Carroll	99	22	10	12	77	39	38
Cecil	5	..	..	..	5	1	4
Dorchester	135	6	5	1	129	50	79
Frederick	6	1	..	1	5	2	3
Harford	16	..	..	..	16	11	5
Kent	13	2	1	1	11	8	3
Montgomery	20	1	1	..	19	19	..
Queen Anne's	4	4	2	2	..	..	..
Somerset	18	..	..	..	18	10	8
Talbot	23	1	1	..	22	11	11
Wicomico	85	2	..	2	83	47	36
Worcester	14	..	..	..	14	10	4

Special Employment Certificates

One of the functions of the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics is to carry out the provisions of an Act passed by the General Assembly of Maryland in 1918 relating to "mentally retarded children who are unable to make further advancement at school". The purpose of this Act is to render assistance to these handicapped children of working age who naturally would have difficulty in making satisfactory social and industrial adjustments, but many of whom, if properly supervised, are able to become social assets in the community.

The work of guiding and supervising these handicapped children should fall into three distinct parts: (1) the decision as to the child's eligibility for a special permit, based on a complete study of the applicant, which involves the securing of data concerning his mental ability, his physical condition, his school record, and his social history; (2) placement, which involves securing for the child that work for which he is fitted or in which any special ability he may have can be utilized; (3) "follow up" or supervision until 18 years of age. This part of the work is very necessary, especially for those children who are further handicapped by the type of homes from which they come.

The first and third parts of this program are carried on by the Special Permit Department, but we are not equipped to render the second and very important service outlined above and to which the mentally handicapped child is entitled—vocational guidance and placement service. At the present time these handicapped children must depend on their own efforts in securing work: they receive no help from their special class teachers or from the school departments in securing employment. Considering the special needs of these subnormal children, it is regrettable that the schools are still unable to give assistance to these children in making the transition from school to industry. If vocational guidance and placement service are necessary for the normal children who enter industry, certainly such service is even more important to these handicapped children.

In 1937, 321 children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years of age applied to or were referred to this division for first special work permits. Two hundred forty-seven of these children were referred by the City and State Departments of Education, by social agencies or mental hygiene clinics and 74 were not referred by any agency but made personal application to this office. One hundred forty-eight of

these children received permits; 62 were refused permits and returned to school; 37 children failed to keep their appointments with this office after having been referred for special permits and were reported to the School Attendance Department for further investigation; the 74 not referred by any agency, in accordance with the agreement which we have with the Department of Education, were refused special permits as they had not made their applications through the proper sources—the schools from which they came. Among the 62 children who were refused permits many had physical defects needing further attention and follow-up from the school nursing service.

Of the 247 referred by the Departments of Education, 22 were referred from the counties of Maryland as follows: Anne Arundel County, 1; Baltimore County, 18; Montgomery County, 1; Wicomico County, 2.

A child who is granted a special permit is under the supervision of the Special Permit Department until he reaches the age of eighteen. Until he is sixteen years of age, he reports to the department every two months. After he is sixteen, he reports at longer intervals, depending upon the kind of adjustment he is making. If, however, his job terminates for any reason, he is instructed to report back immediately. On the child's return visit, he is interviewed, his physical condition checked, and certain facts pertaining to his work are entered in the case history kept on each individual. These histories carry detailed information regarding his occupation, duration of job, earnings in each job, reasons for termination of employment, extent to which he has been out of work, comments from employers and child's reaction to the job—information that should be of value to any juvenile employment set-up that undertakes to give placement service to these mentally handicapped children. In addition to the first special permits issued in 1937, 424 renewals were issued to children under 16 years of age, 233 to boys and 191 to girls. If the child had secured a new job, he was given a "subsequent" permit. Sixty-two subsequent permits were issued to children under sixteen years of age, 45 to boys and 17 to girls. During the year, 576 minors between the ages of sixteen and eighteen were reported to this department and renewals and subsequents were issued to them in the same manner.

As evidence of age, 77.1 percent of all first special permits were issued upon receipt of official birth records and 19.5 percent upon baptismal certificates. In other words, 96.6 percent of all first special permits were issued upon some documentary

evidence of age. Only 3.4 percent were issued upon the affidavits of parents.

Approximately 1,875 personal interviews were held in the Special Permit Department in 1937. This figure does not include visits to homes, schools, and social agencies, nor does it include the visits made in connection with the work outside of Baltimore City.

VOCATIONAL CERTIFICATES

Kind of Certificate	Total	Boys	Girls
Total number (including home and domestic service permits)...	634	372	262
First	148	94	54
Subsequents*	486	278	208

*Includes both subsequent certificates and renewals.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN REFERRED FOR SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES BY CITY AND COUNTY DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION IN 1937

Month	Total Number	Permits Granted		Withdrawn for Domestic Service		Returned to School	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Total number	210	84	6	10	48	40	22
January	19	8	..	2	5	1	3
February	18	8	..	3	4	2	1
March	17	7	1	1	4	2	2
April	21	4	..	1	6	5	5
May	22	4	1	..	6	7	4
June	8	3	1	..	1	1	2
July	6	2	1	1	2	..	..
August	2	1	..	..	1	..	..
September	18	12	..	..	1	5	..
October	33	14	2	..	5	9	3
November	29	10	..	2	10	6	1
December	17	11	..	..	3	2	1

EVIDENCE OF AGE SUBMITTED BY CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS)
REFERRED FOR SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN 1937

Evidence of Age Submitted	Total Number	Per- cent
Total number	210	100.0
Baltimore birth record.....	125	59.5
Maryland birth record.....	21	10.0
Other State birth record.....	16	7.6
Religious certificate	41	19.5
Affidavit and physical examination.....	7	3.4

Newsboys and Street-Traders

In compliance with the legal provisions for the licensing of newsboys and street-traders, there are five distinct types of badges issued in Maryland: (1) a route service badge, which permits a boy of ten years or more to serve papers around a regular route between certain specified hours of the day; (2) an oval newsboy badge, which permits a boy of twelve years or more to sell papers on the street during certain hours when school is not in session; (3) a square newsboys badge, which permits a boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age to sell papers at any time between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening; (4) an oval street-trader badge which permits a boy of fourteen years or more to sell articles other than papers on the street during certain hours when school is not in session; (5) a square street-trader badge, which permits a boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age to sell articles other than papers on the street at any time between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening. These badges are issued in cities having a population of 20,000 persons or over.

In 1937 this division issued 1,886 licenses in Baltimore, 203 in Cumberland, and 125 in Hagerstown and refused 30 licenses in Baltimore, 3 licenses in Cumberland, and 5 licenses in Hagerstown. The number of badges returned in Maryland was 620; a number were returned by boys who had attained the age after which a badge is no longer required, in many cases they requested statements proving their age was 16 years or over in order to procure other employment; 102 applied for regular employment certificates. Forty-three theatre permits were issued permitting the children involved to appear on a public stage for a limited time.

In addition to the number of newsboy badges issued in 1937, there were 155 applications incompletd, due to insufficient records or failure of child to return to office for badge.

Violations of the newsboy law were reported for 1,298 cases and included 4 girls and 18 agents. These violations were dealt with directly by this division and, where necessary, were sent to the Juvenile Court for further consideration. As a result of violations of the law the badges of 19 boys were revoked for varying periods of time.

The following tables give in detail the distribution of newsboy and street-trader licenses, theatre permits, and violations of the newsboy law.

**NUMBER OF NEWSBOY AND STREET-TRADER LICENSES ISSUED
IN BALTIMORE CITY, CUMBERLAND, AND HAGERSTOWN IN
1937, BY KIND OF LICENSE AND COLOR**

Baltimore City

Kind of License	Total number	First		Renewed	
		White	Colored	White	Colored
Total number	1,886	849	145	708	184
Route service	47	38	3	4	2
Oval newsboy	1,705	706	135	684	180
Square newsboy...	71*	59	2	9	1
Oval street-trader.	22	12	4	6	..
Square street-trader	41†	34	1	5	1

*Includes 8 vocational in Baltimore City and 1 in Baltimore County.

†Includes 11 vocational in Baltimore City and 1 in Baltimore County.

Cumberland

Kind of License	Total number	First		Renewed	
		White	Colored	White	Colored
Total number	203	69	1	132	1
Route service	10	4	..	6	..
Oval newsboy	193	65	1	126	1
Square newsboy...	..	..	..	..	..
Oval street-trader.	..	..	..	..	..
Square street-trader	..	..	..	..	..

Hagerstown

Kind of License	Total number	First		Renewed	
		White	Colored	White	Colored
Total number	125	42	..	83	..
Route service	3	2	..	1	..
Oval newsboy	122	40	..	82	..
Square newsboy...	..	..	..	..	..
Oval street-trader.	..	..	..	..	..
Square street-trader	..	..	..	..	..

**NUMBER OF BOYS REFUSED LICENSES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN
1937, BY AGE AND KIND OF LICENSE**

Age in Years	Total Number	Route Service	Oval Newsboy	Oval Street- trader
Total number	30	1	27	2
9 years	2	1	..	1
10 years	1	..	1	..
11 years	18	..	18	..
12 years	1	..	1*	..
13 years	1	..	..	1
15 years	1	..	1†	..

*Resides and sells papers in Anne Arundel County.

†Resides and serves papers in Baltimore County.

**NUMBER OF FIRST NEWSBOY AND STREET-TRADER LICENSES
ISSUED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1937, BY AGE AND
KIND OF LICENSE**

Age	Total Number	First Route Service	First Oval Newsboy	First Square Newsboy	First Oval Street- Trader	First Square St. Trader
Total number	994	41	841	61	16	35
10 years	11	11	..	..	..	..
11 years	30	30	..	..	..	..
12 years	359	..	359	..	..	..
13 years	264	..	264	..	..	..
14 years	199	..	167	17	1	8
15 years	131	..	51	44	9	27

**NUMBER OF FIRST NEWSBOY AND STREET-TRADER LICENSES
ISSUED IN MARYLAND IN 1937, BY EVIDENCE OF AGE**

Evidence of Age	Total Number	Percent	Balti- more	Cumber- land	Hagers- town
Total number	1,106	100.0	994	70	42
Baltimore birth record.....	757	68.4	756	1	..
Maryland birth record.....	126	11.4	46	50	30
Other State birth record.....	95	8.6	79	12	4
Foreign birth record.....	1	0.1	1	..	..
Religious certificate	107	9.7	93	6	8
Other document	7	0.6	7	..	..
Affidavit and physical examina- tion	13	1.2	12	1	..

NUMBER OF NEWSBOY AND STREET-TRADER VIOLATIONS
REPORTED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1937

Source of Report	Number of Violations
Total number	1,298*
By Inspectors	1,264
By Police Department.....	9
By School Attendance Department.....	18
By other sources.....	7

*Includes 18 agents or dealers and 4 girls.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND AGENTS TAKEN TO JUVENILE
COURT IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1937, BY NATURE OF VIOLA-
TION

Nature of Violation	Number of Children and Agents			
	Total Number	Boys	Girls	Agents
Total number	74	65	..	9
Bootblack	5	5	..	..
Furnished bags to unlicensed boys	8	..	..	8
Furnished papers to unlicensed boys	1	..	..	1
Loaned badge to another.....	1	1	..	..
Selling bags, no badge.....	38	38	..	..
Selling papers, no badge.....	20	20	..	..
Selling peanuts, no badge.....	1	1	..	..

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND AGENTS TAKEN TO JUVENILE
COURT IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1937, BY DISPOSITION OF
CASE

Disposition of Case	Number of Children and Agents			
	Total Number	Boys	Girls	Agents
Total number	74	65	..	9
Dismissed with warning.....	2	..	..	2
Fined \$6.45	3	..	..	3
Fined \$100.00 and costs.....	3*	..	..	3
Informal probation	51	51	..	..
On probation	15	14	..	1

*Fine suspended.

NUMBER OF UNLICENSED CHILDREN SUMMONED TO BALTI-
MORE OFFICE IN 1937

Nature of Violation	Number of Children Summoned		
	Total Number	Boys	Girls
Total number	288*	285	3
Bootblack.	24	24	..
Distributing circulars	9	9	..
Selling bags	24	22	2
Selling candy	1	1	..
Selling fruit	5	5	..
Selling ice cream.....	2	2	..
Selling magazines	23	23	..
Selling on route service badge.....	1	1	..
Selling papers	189	188	1
Selling produce	10	10	..

*Ten agents were also summoned and warned.

NUMBER OF BOYS HAVING LICENSES SUMMONED TO
BALTIMORE OFFICE IN 1937

Nature of Violation	Number of Boys
Total number	42
Badge, not worn.....	28
Disorderly conduct	1
Had unlicensed boy selling.....	1
Misconduct in school.....	1
Selling during school hours.....	10
Selling on route service badge.....	1

NUMBER OF PARENTS NOTIFIED OF VIOLATIONS BY LETTERS
FROM BALTIMORE OFFICE IN 1937

Nature of Violation	Number of Parents Notified		
	Total Number	Boys	Girls
Total number	865	863	2
Licensed boys	56	56	..
Badge, not worn.....	56	56	..
Unlicensed children	809	807	2
Distributing circulars	39	39	..
Selling flowers	1	..	1
Selling magazines	126	126	..
Selling papers	643	642	1

NUMBER OF NEWSBOY AND STREET-TRADER LICENSES
REVOKED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1937

Nature of Violation	Total Number	Period of Time for which Revoked				
		1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Total number	19	10	1	1	4	3
Disorderly conduct gambling	2	2	..	..	..	..
Loaned badge to another	5	1	..	1	2	1
Misconduct in school Selling during school hours	3	2	1	..	..	..
Selling shopping bags on badge	5	3	..	..	2	..
Truancy	2	..	..	..	..	2
	2	2	..	..	..	..

NUMBER OF CHILDREN SECURING PERMITS TO APPEAR IN
THEATRES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1937, BY AGE, SEX, AND
COLOR

Age	Total Number	White			Colored		
		Total Number	Boys	Girls	Total Number	Boys	Girls
Total number.	43	37	17	20	6	4	2
6 years	2	2	1	1	..	..	..
7 years	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
8 years	5	4	1	3	1	1	..
9 years	2	2	1	1	..	..	..
10 years	6	6	5	1	..	..	..
11 years	4	3	2	1	1	1	..
12 years	6	4	2	2	2	1	1
13 years	4	3	1	2	1	..	1
14 years	5	5	2	3	..	..	..
15 years	8	8	2	6	..	..	..

Report of Medical Examiners

In 1937 the Medical Examiners made 1,699 examinations, 1,270 of which were new examinations and 429 re-examinations. This shows an increase of 42.2 per cent. over the number of children examined by this Department for the year of 1936. It does not include the number of physical examinations made of newsboys for verification of age.

Of the total number of first examinations, 971 were boys and 299 were girls. This is an increase of 23.9 per cent. over the 1936 figures. During 1936, 31 cases were reported to have corrected physical defects while in 1937, 35 cases were reported to have been corrected. Many corrections were noted in cases of the Special Permit Department.

For the past several years the most frequently found physical impairment has been under-weight. However, for the year of 1937, under-weight children were outnumbered by those having carious teeth. In 1937, 121 children were under-weight as compared with 270 in 1936 and 199 children had carious teeth in 1937 as compared with 231 in 1936. Possibly we can attribute this marked decrease in under-weight children to the improved financial status of the families who have been in a better position to give these children more nourishing foods than in previous years. Also the decrease in the number of children with carious teeth might be attributed to the above stated reason.

Of the 1,270 new examinations made, 406 of these children had one or more physical impairments, with a total of 624 physical impairments. Two hundred thirty-eight children had one impairment, 120 children had two impairments, 46 children had three impairments, and 2 children had four specific physical impairments.

The following figures in the order of frequency show the number of physical defects found in the children: carious teeth, 199; under-weight, 121; defective vision, 84; enlarged cryptic diseased tonsils, 75; acne, 56; over-weight, 39; postural defect, 21; speech defect, 6; impaired heart action or heart disease, 4; nasal obstruction, 3.

The following defects were found in children having only one defect: goiter, eczema, iritis, residual infantile paralysis, congenital absence of ear, complete alopecia, pregnancy, anemia, cervical adenitis, cyst of tonsil, deafness, otitis media, muteness, repaired hair lip, cleft palate, total blindness in one eye.

From January 1937 to October 1937 there was a marked and rapid increase in the number of children being referred to this Department for examination. In conformity with the sudden drop in the general employment field beginning the latter part of September, there was also a marked decrease in the number of children being examined monthly for the balance of 1937.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS

In 1937, in addition to its regular work of maintaining statistical records of the Department and conducting the regular monthly employment survey, this division received many and varied requests for information. The majority of these were for information on employment and payroll trends, labor legislation, industrial directory, publications, industrial disputes, and census material. A total of 383 requests made to this office were successfully filled. In 96 cases the office was not able to supply data, although referrals were made to the proper sources where possible. Among the more important requests were those from the Unemployment Compensation Board for employer mailing list material; from the Consumer Purchases Cost of Living Project for sampling lists for the City of Baltimore; and from the Baltimore City Department of Education—Vocational Guidance Division for a special inspection card arrangement for tabulation of minors found working. Every effort is made to comply with requests for information and much worthwhile material is distributed.

In response to repeated requests for a list of manufacturers in Maryland, preparation for a publication of this nature was completed and the material made ready for printing. This directory gives the name, address, products, and approximate number of employees of the manufacturing establishments in Maryland alphabetically by county. In some cases the number of employees was not available although an effort was made to secure it. It is necessary to make a charge of one dollar (\$1.00) per copy to cover mailing and printing costs. Because of the constant change in business, absolute accuracy is not attainable in a list of this nature and suggestions for change and revision will be welcomed.

Trends of Employment and Weekly Earnings

For a number of years this division has been compiling comparable statistical data showing the monthly trends of employment and weekly earnings in the various industries of the State by maintaining a monthly survey. Some years ago this department entered into a cooperative agreement with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics whereby both departments and the general public would benefit by information obtained in this survey. This arrangement has been a satisfactory one and has eliminated much duplication and inconvenience for employers. A Bureau of Labor Statistics clerk has been transferred to this office and now all tabulations are

prepared in the Baltimore office for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and this department. While of necessity Maryland maintains separate reports and indexes of employment and payrolls, there is no discrepancy or difference in the material used for Maryland in the national and State monthly reports. We have been aided materially in this survey by unusually fine cooperation on the part of employers throughout the State.

The procedure used in compiling the monthly employment bulletin is as follows:

A report form is sent to each cooperating firm monthly with the request to fill in the following information: number of employees; amount of pay roll; number of man-hours worked; and wage rate changes for the period reported. The forms are filled in according to usual pay periods which may be monthly, semi-monthly, bi-weekly, or weekly. Approximately 1,700 firms are canvassed monthly employing 136,500 persons with a \$3,103,000 weekly pay roll. All pay rolls and man-hours are reduced to a weekly basis. From these data, tabulations are made for 43 manufacturing industries and 12 non-manufacturing industries and summaries for each industry are presented monthly in index number form, that is, as relatives stated in percentage of the selected base figure. The indexes of employment and pay rolls are monthly link relatives compounded into chain relatives with the base the three year average 1929, 1930, and 1931.

In examining these indexes for the last eight years, it will be found that employment and pay rolls have fluctuated widely during this period. The almost steady downward movement from the September 1929 peak was finally reversed in April 1933 and this upswing continued to April 1934. Although there were some losses after this, the general trend was gradually upward until 1936 and the first part of 1937 found employment and pay rolls higher than they had been since the beginning of the depression. In the fall of 1937 there began another decidedly declining movement in employment and pay rolls which continued to the end of the year. It is interesting to note that in an upward movement of the business cycle pay rolls tend to gain faster and reach higher peaks than does employment and that the situation is reversed in a declining period due to reduced wages and hours of work.

The following tables show in detail the monthly trend of employment and weekly earnings in Maryland and Baltimore City:

INDEX NUMBERS, EMPLOYMENT AND COMBINED WEEKLY PAYROLLS, STATE OF MARYLAND
COMBINED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
(Average 36 months, 1929-1931 = 100.0)

Months	Employment													
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
January.....	131.3	122.7	127.6	122.2	108.4	105.1	103.5	87.8	77.1	65.3	79.0	81.9	88.1	100.1
February.....	129.0	125.1	128.0	124.0	111.9	107.7	105.7	90.2	77.4	67.3	83.8	87.9	88.3	102.4
March.....	126.8	129.3	129.2	123.9	113.8	111.0	106.3	91.8	77.7	61.2	86.7	89.3	90.5	105.7
April.....	129.3	128.2	127.3	123.7	112.3	111.8	107.3	93.1	76.9	67.1	90.3	90.7	93.1	108.6
May.....	126.2	122.4	126.0	120.9	111.2	112.1	106.3	92.9	72.5	68.2	89.1	89.5	94.2	109.8
June.....	123.4	123.1	124.9	120.0	109.5	111.5	104.9	88.7	68.1	71.9	87.6	88.2	93.9	108.6
July.....	121.1	123.1	123.8	117.3	107.1	111.0	100.4	87.9	65.9	78.8	87.0	86.5	95.5	108.9
August.....	118.3	124.7	124.4	119.2	108.5	111.9	99.8	87.8	66.4	83.8	86.2	88.8	98.2	109.9
September.....	122.1	127.7	128.1	119.3	110.4	113.2	102.4	87.6	68.9	88.3	86.7	92.3	98.9	110.0
October.....	126.3	128.3	127.5	116.2	112.2	112.0	100.2	84.8	70.9	90.1	85.1	92.1	100.2	105.2
November.....	124.1	125.7	125.0	110.7	108.9	110.3	94.1	81.2	69.8	85.5	85.5	90.4	99.5	101.0
December.....	123.9	128.3	124.3	111.3	108.4	107.6	91.2	80.5	69.3	81.2	85.5	89.7	99.1	94.0

Months	Payrolls													
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
January.....	126.7	135.7	132.2	127.1	111.7	106.6	105.3	81.8	61.9	41.6	61.8	70.9	81.9	106.4
February.....	127.8	147.6	132.1	133.4	118.2	117.7	111.9	86.8	62.2	45.7	70.3	78.0	83.3	110.3
March.....	124.4	149.7	133.0	128.6	120.6	121.0	114.3	88.0	61.2	43.9	71.5	81.0	84.4	119.3
April.....	133.7	130.1	129.7	127.9	112.9	121.5	115.0	90.1	59.7	45.9	78.7	82.5	88.4	127.3
May.....	130.5	124.9	128.5	121.5	116.5	121.3	111.2	86.8	55.0	49.1	78.9	80.4	93.2	127.8
June.....	124.5	121.7	129.3	122.1	114.3	120.3	106.9	81.3	51.4	37.1	79.9	79.7	91.3	125.0
July.....	126.9	123.4	129.0	119.2	108.0	116.4	99.8	77.4	47.7	60.1	77.1	77.1	77.1	121.7
August.....	126.0	127.6	128.9	121.0	111.9	117.8	100.4	80.0	47.5	67.4	72.6	80.6	97.8	125.1
September.....	129.2	129.3	131.8	124.7	113.0	118.3	103.7	76.9	49.1	73.8	73.0	85.5	100.2	123.5
October.....	132.2	124.8	134.5	117.4	117.8	119.6	98.6	72.3	51.1	73.0	70.5	84.9	103.1	121.0
November.....	127.4	123.6	125.3	111.0	114.0	116.8	91.0	66.3	48.8	67.5	72.5	82.5	103.0	110.7
December.....	133.3	133.6	131.2	113.7	115.5	111.1	86.2	67.0	48.4	67.1	72.1	83.9	106.0	99.3

INDEX NUMBERS, EMPLOYMENT AND COMBINED WEEKLY PAYROLLS, BALTIMORE INDUSTRIAL AREA
COMBINED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(Average 36 months, 1929-1931=100.0)

EMPLOYMENT

Months	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
January	105.6	103.9	87.3	76.2	60.2	72.1	75.7	80.8	93.0
February	108.3	106.3	89.7	76.4	62.5	76.1	78.4	82.0	95.4
March	112.1	107.5	91.2	76.6	59.5	79.6	80.2	83.3	98.8
April	113.2	109.2	92.6	76.6	63.4	84.6	83.3	86.2	102.1
May	112.8	107.4	91.9	72.5	62.7	84.5	82.6	87.7	103.4
June	112.0	105.3	87.3	69.0	64.0	81.9	80.8	88.2	101.9
July	111.7	100.5	86.5	65.0	70.0	81.6	79.4	88.9	102.7
August	112.4	100.2	86.5	64.5	75.5	80.1	80.9	91.1	102.8
September	114.9	102.2	86.8	65.7	79.1	80.6	84.5	91.5	103.4
October	113.1	99.8	83.7	66.2	80.9	79.4	84.4	92.1	101.4
November	111.9	93.4	80.0	63.8	76.8	78.2	82.9	91.5	98.8
December	108.7	90.4	78.9	63.9	74.1	77.3	81.9	92.2	93.4

PAYROLLS

Months	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
January	107.8	104.1	81.5	60.8	41.9	61.4	65.2	78.1	104.0
February	118.1	111.8	87.1	60.0	42.0	65.9	72.0	80.3	108.6
March	121.7	114.8	87.1	59.8	40.9	70.6	76.1	80.9	118.3
April	122.2	114.7	88.3	58.4	43.2	75.3	78.5	85.4	127.6
May	121.1	111.5	86.1	53.4	45.7	76.6	77.0	91.3	128.1
June	119.8	107.1	80.6	50.5	49.3	77.6	76.4	92.9	124.6
July	116.9	100.1	76.2	46.1	55.6	75.4	73.9	92.7	121.9
August	117.4	99.7	79.4	45.6	63.2	68.8	77.1	95.2	124.4
September	117.9	103.1	76.6	46.8	68.8	68.9	81.6	96.9	123.4
October	119.2	97.9	71.3	48.1	67.5	66.2	80.4	99.8	120.9
November	117.2	90.7	65.4	45.5	65.1	67.7	79.3	101.9	110.1
December	111.5	85.7	65.5	45.5	63.1	66.4	80.0	104.0	98.9

Maryland

Detailed Summary for the State, for Persons Who Registered in the National Unemployment Census November 16-20, 1937, as "Totally Unemployed" or as "Emergency Workers" **

An analysis of the replies to the questions on the Unemployment Report Cards filed by 58,341 "totally unemployed" and 13,205 "emergency workers" in this State developed these significant facts:

First, that 35.8 percent of the "totally unemployed" were between 15 and 24 years of age, and that 56.2 percent were between the ages of 15 and 34.

Second, that 31.5 percent of the "totally unemployed" had no other workers in their families. Of the males, 36.4 percent were the only workers in their families, and of the females, 19.5 percent.

The total of persons registering as "totally unemployed and wanting work" and those registering as "emergency workers" was 71,546 or 4.3 percent of the 1,679,000 persons estimated to make up the population of the State as of July 1, 1937.

Of the "totally unemployed" reporting on this subject, 22.6 percent had no dependents, and 17.2 percent had four or more.

Other facts relating to the State's "totally unemployed" (exclusive of emergency workers) are:

41,555 or 71.2 percent, were males;

36,919 or 77.0 percent of those reporting on the subject of income, had none during the week before registering;

12,665, or 26.4 percent of those reporting, had no work during the twelve months preceding the date of the registration.

Of the whole number of persons registered as "emergency workers"—

5,940, or 45.0 percent, were in the 15 to 34 year age group;

4,061 or 32.1 percent of those reporting on dependents, had four or more dependents.

INCOME DURING WEEK OF NOVEMBER 7-13, 1937, FOR PERSONS WHO REGISTERED AS "TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED"*

Income during week	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Registrants.....	58,341	41,555	16,786	..	..	..
Registrants reporting..	47,973	35,314	12,659	100.0	100.0	100.0
None.....	36,919	26,729	10,190	77.0	75.7	80.5
\$1 to \$9.....	7,270	5,476	1,794	15.2	15.5	14.2
\$10 to \$19.....	2,578	1,999	579	5.4	5.7	4.6
\$20 to \$29.....	835	758	77	1.7	2.2	0.6
\$30 to \$39.....	227	214	13	0.5	0.6	0.1
\$40 and over.....	144	138	6	0.3	0.4	0.1
Registrants not reporting.....	10,368	6,241	4,127	..	..	..

*Relief payments and wages from work relief were not reported. Therefore, no report can be made on the income of persons in the "emergency worker" class.

WEEKS WORKED DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY PERSONS WHO REGISTERED AS "TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED"*

Weeks worked	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Registrants.....	58,341	41,555	16,786	..	..	..
Registrants reporting†.	48,006	35,533	12,473	100.0	100.0	100.0
None.....	12,665	8,032	4,633	26.4	22.6	37.1
1 to 4 weeks.....	3,491	2,320	1,171	7.3	6.5	9.4
5 to 13 weeks.....	9,726	7,199	2,527	20.3	20.3	20.3
14 to 26 weeks.....	11,174	8,998	2,176	23.3	25.3	17.5
27 to 39 weeks.....	6,650	5,441	1,209	13.9	15.3	9.7
40 to 52 weeks.....	4,300	3,543	757	9.0	10.0	6.1
Registrants not reporting†.....	3,844	2,745	1,099	..	..	..
New workers.....	6,491	3,277	3,214	..	..	..

*Time worked on work relief projects was not reported. Therefore, no report can be made on the number of weeks worked by persons in the "emergency worker" class.

†Not including new workers.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

All tabulations presented at this time are limited to persons from 15 to 74 years of age who indicated that they were able to work.

Classification of Registrants.—For purposes of tabulation and analysis, the registrants were divided into three major classes: (a) **Totally Unemployed**—all persons who said that they were totally unemployed, wanted work and were able to work; (b) **Emergency Workers**—all persons who registered as working at WPA, NYA, CCC or other emergency work; and (c) **Partly Unemployed**—all who registered as partly employed and wanting more work. This release presents figures only for the "totally unemployed" and the "emergency workers"; subsequent releases will give data for the "partly unemployed." It should be noted that the class designated "totally unemployed" does not include "emergency workers," although both classes may be considered as unemployed and the two should be added together in order to secure a complete count of workers available for private employment.

Income.—No report is made on the income of persons in the "emergency worker" class because relief payments and wages from work relief were not considered income for purposes of this census. There are two major reasons for the reporting of income by totally unemployed; (a) some persons who registered as "totally unemployed" between November 16 and November 20 had been employed during the week of November 7-13, and (b) all receipts from rent, gifts, and other sources not related to immediate employment were included in the income reported.

** Taken from final report Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment, and Occupations—Washington, D. C. Release: A. M. March 28.

Baltimore

Detailed Summary for the City for Persons Who Registered
in the National Unemployment Census November 16-20,
1937, as "Totally Unemployed" or as
"Emergency Workers" **

An analysis of the replies to the questions on the Unemployment Report Cards filed by 33,677 "totally unemployed" and 6,665 "emergency workers" in this city developed these significant facts:

First, that 33.0 percent of the "totally unemployed" were between 15 and 24 years of age, and that 53.6 percent were between the ages of 15 and 34.

Second, that 30.6 percent of the "totally unemployed" had no other workers in their families. Of the males, 34.8 percent were the only workers in their families, and of the females, 20.6 percent.

The total of persons registering as "totally unemployed and wanting work" and those registering as "emergency workers" was 40,342 or 56.4 percent of the 71,546 persons who registered in these two classes of the unemployed in this State.

Of the "totally unemployed" reporting on this subject, 21.2 percent had no dependents, and 15.7 percent had four or more.

Other facts relating to the city's "totally unemployed" (exclusive of emergency workers) are:

23,889, or 70.9 percent, were males:

21,082, or 76.2 percent of those reporting on the subject of income, had none during the week before registering;

8,447 or 30.2 percent of those reporting, had no work during the twelve months preceding the date of the registration.

Of the whole number of persons registered as "emergency workers"—

2,454 or 36.8 percent, were in the 15 to 34 year age group;

1,936, or 30.3 percent of those reporting on dependents, had four or more dependents.

INCOME DURING WEEK OF NOVEMBER 7-13, 1937, FOR PERSONS WHO REGISTERED AS "TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED"*

Income During Week	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Registrants	33,677	23,889	9,788	....	....	....
Registrants reporting..	27,663	20,246	7,423	100.0	100.0	100.0
None.	21,082	15,433	5,649	76.2	76.3	76.1
\$1 to \$9.....	4,083	2,820	1,263	14.8	13.9	17.0
\$10 to \$19.....	1,672	1,234	438	6.0	6.1	5.9
\$20 to \$29.....	577	515	62	2.1	2.5	0.8
\$30 to \$39.....	159	151	8	0.6	0.8	0.1
\$40 and over.....	90	87	3	0.3	0.4	0.0
Registrants not reporting	6,014	3,649	2,365	....	....	....

*Relief payments and wages from work relief were not reported. Therefore, no report can be made on the income of persons in the "emergency worker" class.

WEEKS WORKED DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY PERSONS WHO REGISTERED AS "TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED"*

Weeks Worked	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Registrants	33,677	23,889	9,788	....	....	....
Registrants reporting†	28,008	20,558	7,450	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	8,447	5,437	3,010	30.2	26.5	40.4
1 to 4 weeks.....	2,173	1,420	753	7.8	6.9	10.1
5 to 13 weeks.....	5,610	4,126	1,484	20.0	20.1	19.9
14 to 26 weeks.....	5,950	4,738	1,212	21.2	23.1	16.3
27 to 39 weeks.....	3,534	2,881	653	12.6	14.0	8.8
40 to 52 weeks.....	2,294	1,956	338	8.2	9.5	4.5
Registrants not reporting†.	2,308	1,605	703	....	....	....
New workers	3,361	1,726	1,635	....	....	....

*Time worked on work relief projects was not reported. Therefore, no report can be made on the number of weeks worked by persons in the "emergency worker" class.

†Not including new workers.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

All tabulations presented at this time are limited to persons from 15 to 74 years of age who indicated that they were able to work.

Classification of Registrants.—For purposes of tabulation and analysis, the registrants were divided into three major classes: (a) **Totally Unemployed**—all persons who said that they were totally unemployed, wanted work and were able to work; (b) **Emergency Workers**—all persons who registered as working at WPA, NYA, CCC or other emergency work; and (c) **Partly Unemployed**—all who registered as partly employed and wanting more work. This release presents figures only for the "totally unemployed" and the "emergency workers"; subsequent releases will give data for the "partly unemployed." It should be noted that the class designated "totally unemployed" does not include "emergency workers," although both classes may be considered as unemployed and the two should be added together in order to secure a complete count of workers available for private employment.

Income.—No report is made on the income of persons in the "emergency worker" class because relief payments and wages from work relief were not considered income for purposes of this census. There are two major reasons for the reporting of income by totally unemployed; (a) some persons who registered as "totally unemployed" between November 16 and November 20 had been employed during the week of November 7-13, and (b) all receipts from rent, gifts, and other sources not related to immediate employment were included in the income reported.

** Taken from final report Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment, and Occupations—Washington, D. C. Release: A. M. March 28.

DIVISION OF BOILER INSPECTION

The State Boiler Inspectors maintain a State-wide inspection service, making the initial inspection of all power boilers installed in the State of Maryland and annual inspection of all power boilers in the City of Baltimore, with the exception of boilers now insured and regularly inspected by an authorized insurance company. This division also cooperates with the Examiners of Stationary Engineers in the enforcement of their law in Baltimore City. Several hundred complaints and investigations were handled during the course of the year.

The danger from explosions has been definitely minimized by the requirements of the Boiler Inspection Law. In the past year no boiler explosions occurred. However, during 1937 nineteen boilers were removed from service because they were defective and unsafe for further operation.

The adoption of the codes of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for the construction and installation of steam generating plants and equipment has been an important factor in protecting the lives and property of the people of

Maryland. Another important safeguard is the law which applies to Baltimore City requiring the operation of steam boilers by licensed engineers who, in order to obtain licenses, must meet certain qualifications.

During the year 1937 this division inspected 433 boilers throughout the State, 300 were power boilers and 133 were miniature boilers. There is a charge of \$5.00 for inspecting each boiler and vessel and issuing Certificate of Inspection. For boiler inspections in the counties, an additional charge of actual traveling expenses incurred is made. The income from this source during the year 1937 was \$2,165.00. Twenty-four boiler inspectors were commissioned to inspect boilers in the State of Maryland for insurance companies resulting in an additional \$120.00. Insurance companies are required to pay a tax of \$1.00 for boilers insured in Baltimore City and from this source \$837.00 was derived. There was a decrease of \$14.00 in taxes collected from insurance companies as compared with the year 1936, but an increase of \$70.00 in inspectors' commissions and an increase of \$305.00 in boiler inspection fees.

The Potomac Edison Company in Cumberland, Maryland this year installed the largest boiler in the State and having the highest pressure, a safe working pressure of 925 pounds constructed to deliver 350,000 pounds of steam per hour. This boiler stands approximately 100 feet from the floor level and is the latest development in boiler construction. During the year preliminary measures were taken preparatory to taking over the shop inspections in the Pangborn Corporation, Hagerstown, Maryland of unfired pressure vessels in accordance with the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler Code.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF MINES

During the year 1937 the Bureau, through its District Mine Inspectors, inspected the coal and fire clay mines in Allegany and Garrett Counties. The Inspectors also gave instructions in First-aid and Mine Rescue at the Short Course for Coal Mine Employees during the summer. The Chief Mine Engineer of the Bureau served as one of the instructors at the Short Course. The Bureau also exercised supervision over ten Night Mining Classes during the thirty-three weeks of the school year. The Bureau began this work and the Short Course in Coal Mining thirteen years ago and has supervised it continuously since that time.

As in previous years the Bureau fireman rendered assistance in demonstrating the best means of using Maryland coal.

Due to the passage of Public Law 349 at the 1937 session of the Legislature, the Bureau was charged with the issuance of weighmaster licenses for weighing solid fuel. This work was carried on by the regular force of the Bureau, due to lack of provision in this law to provide for additional assistance.

There were no serious labor troubles during the year. Work at the mines was relatively slack during most of the year, probably due to the necessity for delay in order to permit the National Bituminous Coal Commission to classify and to set the minimum prices for coal. The fire clay mines during the last three months of the year had very little work on account of the depression in the steel business.

STAFF OF THE STATE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND STATISTICS

Name	Address	Title
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Margaret W. Hatfield.....	Baltimore.....	Chief Clerk
Madeleine V. Dunne.....	Baltimore.....	Statistician
Mary M. Wootton.....	Baltimore.....	Supervisor, Permit Department
Dr. Henry Sheppard.....	Baltimore.....	Medical Examiner
Dr. Wright S. Sudler.....	Baltimore.....	Medical Examiner
Lynn M. Cave.....	Baltimore.....	Boiler Inspector
Arthur P. Lamb.....	Baltimore.....	Boiler Inspector
William D. Bloom.....	Catonsville.....	Inspector
Harry A. LeBrun.....	Towson.....	Inspector
Robert C. Bedford.....	Halethorpe.....	Inspector
Samuel J. Cole.....	Oakland	Inspector
John F. Duggan.....	Baltimore.....	Inspector
William H. Fox.....	Baltimore.....	Inspector
Lewis B. Francis.....	Salisbury.....	Inspector
Benjamin C. Green.....	Towson.....	Inspector
George H. McCauley.....	Baltimore.....	Inspector
Edith S. Maynard.....	Baltimore.....	Inspector
Monica McCarthy.....	Baltimore.....	Inspector
Joseph F. Miller.....	Baltimore.....	Inspector
Edmund Rawa.....	Baltimore.....	Inspector
Barclay E. Tucker.....	Forest Hill.....	Inspector
Arthur I. Williams.....	Halethorpe.....	Inspector
Catherine B. Hughes.....	Baltimore.....	Senior Clerk
Elizabeth Sanders.....	Baltimore.....	Senior Clerk
Selma B. Cone.....	Baltimore.....	Stenographer-Secretary
Margaret C. Slimmer.....	Baltimore.....	Senior Stenographer
Mary K. Schelle.....	Baltimore.....	Senior Stenographer
Bessie F. Robinson.....	Baltimore.....	Junior Stenographer
Margaret K. Muller.....	Glen Burnie.....	Junior Typist
Essie R. Levin.....	Baltimore	Junior Typist
Mary F. Riley.....	Rodgers Forge	Junior Typist
Alexine B. Montell.....	Baltimore.....	Telephone Operator

Bureau of Mines

John J. Rutledge.....	Baltimore.....	Chief Mine Engineer
Frank T. Powers.....	Frostburg.....	Inspector
Clyde J. Rowe.....	Westernport.....	Inspector
Julia E. Jefferson.....	Baltimore.....	Clerk-Stenographer
M. Agnes Probst.....	Baltimore.....	Junior Clerk







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